G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

SILENCE STREET AND PARAMETERS OF STREET AND STREET AND

engagements, will be very large for the next month, after which the heaviest exports will consist of cotton, pork, and other produce then in larger stock.—Journal of Commerce.

Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMul-

SENATE.

On Finance.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman;
Cey, Pearce, Stuart, Brodhead, and Crittenden,
and Committees, according to arrangements
On Commerce.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman;
On Commerce.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman;
On Commerce.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman;
On Commerce.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman;
On Finance.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman;
On Finance.—Mr. Hunter, Chairman;

Domestic produce \$3,344,333
Foreign merchandise, (free) 129,405
Foreign merchandise, (dutiable) 306,817
Specie and bullion 1,011,900
Total exports \$9,792,455
The total shipments from New York to fore ign ports since January 1st, for the last elevant of the last elevant of the growth of the last elevant of

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Ten cents a line for the first insection, fire

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Rufin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, and Wright of Tenn.

For Mr. Fuller.—Messrs. Ball, Broom, Camppell of Ky., Carille, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Edie, Eustis, Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lindley, A. K. Marshall of Ky., Millward, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Alama, Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Whitney, and Zollicoffer.

For Mr. Orr, of S. C.—Messrs. Shorter and Williams.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts
Mr. Richardson, of Illinois
Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

No election having been effected, the House proceeded to a forty-eighth ballot, with the fol-Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts
Mr. Richardson, of Illinois
Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

No choice having yet been had, a forty-ninth Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts
Mr. Richardson, of Illinois
Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

wing result:
Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois
Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

SENATE.

Numerous memorials were presented, all looking to drafts upon the treasury.

Notices of bills, chiefly relating to internal improvements, were given.

It was agreed that committees that had employed clerks the last session should be authorized to employ them this.

A little discussion sprang up in relation to the order in which the members should stand in the standing committees.

them range agreeably to the report which had been agreed on by the majority.

The Chair said the Secretary had placed the names according to the number of votes received.

Mr. Seward thought it a small matter; but

portant nature, and certainly he had no person-al interest in it; but he thought it due to the

the Democratic caucus record.

The following arrangement of the committees was sent to the Chair, and, after being read, was agreed to:

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Douglas, Slidell, Clayton, Weller, and Fish.

Villiams.
For Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tenn.—Mr. Lake.
For Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn.—Mr. Dunn.
For Mr. Underwood, of Ky.—Mr. Etheridge.
For Mr. Harrison, of Ohio.—Mr. Fuller of ennsylvania.

For Mr. Lake, of Miss.—Mr. H. Marshall of For Mr. Lake, of Miss.—Mr. H. Marshall of Kentucky.

For Mr. Leiter, of Ohio.—Mr. Moore.

For Mr. Bayly, of Va.—Mr. Richardson.

For Mr. H. Marshall, of Ky.—Mr. Walker.

For Mr. Williams, of N. Y.—Mr. Wheeler.

No candidate having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, a forty-seventh ballot was had, and resulted as follows:

There having been no election—
Mr. Etheridge moved that the House adjourn; which motion was disagreed to—ayes 63, noes not counted.

A fiftieth ballot was then had, with the fol-

Mr. Banks's vote on this ballot was the same as on the first ballot of to-day, excepting that he did not receive the vote of Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Richardson added to his first vote the support of Mr. Shorter.

Mr. Fuller's vote was the same as on the first ballot.

No result having yet been attained— On motion of Mr. Sage, at half past two o'clock, the House adjourned.

Thursday, December 13, 1855.

in the standing committees.

Mr. Cass suggested a change in the arrange ment of the names of the members of commit-tees as they stood on the Journal, so as to make

Mr. Seward thought it a small matter; but suggested that the committees, when they met, might arrange the relative order.

Mr. Hale alluded to the fact that, at the last session of his service, he had been placed at the tail end of an unimportant committee, as not balonging to a "healthful organization," and that for his part he was perfectly willing to remain there main there.

Mr. Cass was aware that it was not of an im-

-\$10,873,699.31
-\$8,864,261.45
-\$12,699,868.05
-\$2,402,115.10
-\$1,751,023.45
-\$36,590,967.36

-\$7,588,288.21
-\$6,711,657.50
-\$1,601,517.60
-\$3,329,194.95
-\$2,177,707.76
-\$31,402,366.02

of November show yin domestic projected follows of the monogeness of the monogeness of polynomials and the monogeness of the monogen

previously agreed upon in caucus by the Administration majority, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read. The House then proceeded to vote a forty-sixth time for a Speaker—Messrs. Renson of Maine, Dowdell of Alabama, Hickman of Pennsylvania, and Washburne of Illinois, still acting as tellers. The following was the result:

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts 106 Mr. Richardson, of Illinois 74 Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania 33 Scattering 11

Total number of votes given 224 Necessary to a choice 113

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Banks.—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Chairman, Mr. Brodhead, Chairman; Campbell of Chio, Chaffee, Clark of Conn.

Pratt, and Hale.

On Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Chairman; Collamer, and Wade.

On Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, Chairman; and Sumner.

On the Library.—Mr. Poarce, Chairman;
Cass, and Bayard.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Clerk called the House to order 12 o'cloc The House immediately resumed the busing for a Speaker—Messrs. Benson aine, Dowdell of Alabama, Hickman ennsylvania, and Washburne of Illinois, of

tinning to act as tellers. The first ballot to-d
(the fifty-first in all) resulted as follows:

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts - 105

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois - 75

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania - 33

Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Wood worth.

For Mr. Richardson.—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Faeips, Foweil, Quitman, Rum, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, and Wright of Tennessee.

For Mr. Fuller. — Messrs. Ball, Broom, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Maryland, Edie, Eustis, Foster, Harisof Maryland, Edie, Edie, Eustis, Foster, Harisof Maryland, Edie, Edie,

ris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Hoffman ris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Holman, Kennett, Lindley, A. K. Marshall of Ky., Mill-ward, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Whitney, and Zol-For Mr. Leiter, of Ohio .- Messrs. Dunn and

For Mr. Pennington, of N. J.—Mr. Edwards. For Mr. Underwood, of Ky.—Mr. Etheridge. For Mr. Harrison, of Ohio.—Mr. Fuller.of

For Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tenn.—Mr. Lake. For Mr. Lake, of Miss.—Mr. H. Marshall of Kentucky.

For Mr. Williams, of N. Y.—Mr. Wheeler.

For Mr. Smith, of Tenn.—Mr. Richardson.

For Mr. H. Marshall, of Ky.—Mr. Walker.

For Mr. Orr, of S. C.—Mr. Williams. No candidate having received a majority of

Cries of "Name it," and laughter.

A fifty-second ballot was then had,

222

222

of them.

following result:
Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

There having been no election, a fifty-third ballot being necessary, and, being taken, result-Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

No result having yet been effected, a fifty-fourth ballot ensund, with the following result: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois

No choice having yet been had— Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was disagreed to—ayes 49, noes not counted.

A fifty-fifth ballot was then had, and resulted

as follows:
Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania

as on the first ballot of to-day, excepting that he did not receive the vote of Mr. Mace, who was obliged to leave on account of sickness.

Mr. Richardson's vote was the same as on
the first ballot, excepting that he did not receive
the votes of Messrs. Evans and Jewett.

Mr. Fuller lost the vote of Mr. Ball, and add-

Mr. Banks's vote on this ballot was the same

ed to his first vote of to-day the support of Messrs. Etheridge, Evans, Lake, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Moore, and Walker.

There having been no election—
On motion of Mr. Matteson, at a quarter

three o'clock, the House adjourned.

### KANSAS-A FEW SUGGESTIONS. LEAVENWORTH CITY. Nov. 23, 1855.

The troubles of the National Era:

The troubles of the Territory are greatly retarding its advancement and prosperity. Immigration has been comparatively small during the present autumn. We hear of multitudes who are only waiting for the settlement of the vexed question, and then they will be ready to come. Would it not be greatly to the interest of the whole country, if Congress would take early action on the subject of a free homestead on the public lands? If such a provision should be made, all Missouri could not keep out of Kansas the great host that would rush thither from all parts of the land, to seek free homes for themselves in this beautiful region. Thus very soon a powerful State would be erected here, where so lately the wandering Indian and the buffalo held undisputed sway. If it is deemed important to have a populous To the Editor of the National Era : on the west is Utah, where both blacks and In-dians are held in bondage. On the south, in part, lies New Mexico, to which slaveholders look with greed; on the other part, on the south, is the Indian Territory, containing petty nations, who are among the most bitter and violent oppressors of the colored race. The welfare of the nation, and the necessities of its position, require that Kansas should speed-ily become a majestic free State.

let, signed "Lycenus," published in 1853, maintains that the four and five counties, are legally entitled to their freedom, and, if they could bring suit, would be set free by the United States court, under the act of March 6th, 1820. If this representation is correct, and I perceive no argument against it, these slaves must be still entitled to their freenise, in 1854, could not have legalized violations of that act continued through a course of sighteen years. These counties are the stronghold of the "border ruffians," and it would be well if the fact could be brought before the country, that these men have been holding their slaves in defiance of an express act of Congress, and that it is in keeping with their whole character to seek to force Slavery into other portions of this same Northwest Territory.

KANSAS.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1855.

Look out for your Bills!! "THE BROTHERS."

Mrs. Southworth will commence a new

story in the Era, in the beginning of the next volume, entitled "The Brothers." Let Subscribers renew promptly, and new ones be sent in at once, so as to begin with it.

PLATFORMS AND PUBLIC PRINTERS.

There has been some trouble in the ranks of he Administration members of the Senate, about a platform, and the election of a printer. The Senator from Georgia has introduced solutions in caucus on Slavery, after the Georgia pattern, intended to form the platform of the Hunkers; but thus far they meet with some opposition. Some of the Northern brethren would prefer not being committed just

The contest for the printing of the Senate is carried on between the Union, the organ of the Administration, and the Sentinel, the organ properly of the "Hards." Both have friends. and it is difficult to reconcile their opposing claims. We hope the Republican members of the Senate will set their faces against the mischievous usage of employing political editors as public printers. The relation is one which ought not to exist. There are excellent honest printers in Washington, having no proprietary or editorial connection with the newspaper ress. Why not select a printer from this

### PROSPECTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES.

The Albany Argus, speculating on the pros-pects of parties in the Presidential election, finds much hope for the Administration Party in the results of the recent State elections. Twenty-one States, it says, have held their elec tions this year, and "fourteen of them have gone Democratic," viz: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Maine, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.
These States cast 144 electoral votes, or only less by five than the number required to elect a President. The States yet to elect, are, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and South Carolina. South Carolina the whole number of votes given—

Mr. McMullen gave notice that unless an election should be effected within the next three election should be effected within the next three with its four, are put down as certain for the lays, he should submit a proposition to the Administration. The Pro-Slavery Party, according to this, is already sure of 156 electoral Argus exultantly exclaims:

"Next year, the Union-loving citizens of the Republic will rally to the support of those liv-ing national principles inherent in the Demo-cratic party, and achieve a glorious triumph for the Union, the Democracy, and the Consti-

Unfortunately for the calculations of the Arqus, there are a few blunders in its figures. No election has yet taken place in Illinois which can authorize the statement that the Adminis-tration controls a majority of its voters. Maine, so far from being Administration, gave a majority of votes against it, and the Republicans had a plurality. In the only test election that has been had in Indiana, the Opposition had a decided majority; and the late election in that State, being of little general importance, was decided against the Opposition, owing to the want of a Republican organization, and to the intervention of the Liquor Law question, which, in the Presidential contest, will have no influence. Pennsylvania, so far from being in favor of the Administration, gave a majority of votes against it. its adherents succeeding only through the division of their opponents. Wisconsin, set down as Democratic, has proved itself really so, by electing the Republican candidate as Governor. Deduct, then, Illinois, Maine, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, with their sixty-two electoral votes, and where are the

156 electoral votes, sure for the Union-loving Nationals, next year?

In the contest between the Republicans and the Oligarchy, next year, the New England States, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with their 110 electoral votes, will be Republican. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, we will admit, are debatable ground, although many of our friends will scarcely concede this, in reference to some

Indeed, the Sham Democracy is to undergo many tribulations. Georgia and other Southern States have openly agreed upon an ex-treme Pro-Slavery test, to which they will subject the National Convention which is to meet at Cincinnati. The Soft Delegates from New York are to be ejected. The Convention will be required to affirm the finality of the Comed to withdraw. If it assent, will the Argus tell us on what ground it hopes to carry New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois? Is enough to bring the masses of those States to enough to bring the masses of those States to sanction and support the infernal outrages committed on the People of Kansas by the Slavery Propagandists? Can they be brought to sustain the action of a Convention, which, sacrificing every principle of Democracy, shall attempt to hand over the free States and Kansas, tempt to hand over the free States and Kansas, the state of the States and the States and States a nd hand and foot, to the tender mercies

Toombs, Atchison, and Stringfellow? mbination of Slaveholders and their North-n adherents, which has so long and so inso-ntly ruled the Union. It is powerful in its anity, in its discipline, in its machinery, in tra-litional associations, in the *prestige* of past tri-umphs, in the actual possession of place and patronage—powerful, above all, in the want of neart among its opponents. The perfect ion of these, would prove its utter overthrow. In all our speculations on the Future, the one source of doubt and apprehension, is the division among the friends of Freedom. With two as, each aiming at power, they can-

and Know Nothingism, must all be ignored in the Presidential contest, and as the Slavery Party tenders us the issue—the Nationalization and Extension of Slavery—we must meet it on the single ground—Prohibition of Slavery in "Ten years are finished, this month, since the all Federal Territory, and the Nationalization of Liberty—and meet in a single organization. Accomplish this, and we triumph; fail in this, and Slavery will have its heel upon us, four years

+13 Morage

### THE COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE. The rule to be observed in forming the

Committees of the Senate, is as follows:

"In the appointment of standing committees, the Senate will proceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice."

The intention of the rule is, to exempt mem bers from undue restraint in exercising the right of suffrage, and to secure on the Committees the best and most efficient members. Practically, however, it is a nullity. All the chairmen and members are agreed upon by a caucus of the members constituting the domi-nant party in the body, and the voting of the Senate is a mere form, the rule often being dispensed with, and the whole batch of cauci ominations being adopted by a single vote.

December 12th, the Senate, on motion of

Mr. Cass, proceeded to the election of the Standing Committes. Mr. Cass said that it was usual to dispense with the rule requiring palloting; and as it would expedite business and economize time, he presumed there would be no objection to pursuing that course now. Mr. Hale, not appearing to think that the Senate was greatly pressed for want of time. objected, and so the form of balloting was en-acted. The reader will find in our record of proceedings, the Caucus Committees elected, and we hope he will study them as curiosities Rather unluckily for the Caucus, the Secretary of the Senate placed the names of the members on the Committees, according to the number of votes received. Thus Mr. Fish stood second on the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Collamer second on that on the Post Office and Post Roads; and, according to usage, in the absence of the Chairmen, these gentlemen would have been Vice Chairmen. Mr. Cass, accordingly, had the mishap corrected a day or two afterwards, and moved that the order in which the members' names were placed, should be so altered as to conform to the arrangements of the Canons. Mr. Hale thought it a little departure from the usual mode, that the votes were to be registered, not

Collamer at the tail end of their several Com-The Slave Oligarchy, composed of Southern nembers and Northern adherents of the Slave olding Caste, have everything their own way. Of twenty-six chairmen, sixteen are Slave holders, and seven, Slaveholding adherents, Of the three remaining, Hamlin is Anti-Slavery, Allen is a quietist, James, uncertain. In word, among the Chairmen of the twenty-six Standing Committees, the views and interest of the Free States, in relation to Slavery, com prising, as they do, more than two-thirds of the

according to the Senate record, but the edicts

of an Administration caucus; but deemed it a

small matter. The change was ordered, and

the effect of it was to place Mr. Fish and Mr.

free population of the country, are represented The Oligarchy has taken special pains to secure the most important Committees. For ex-

ample: Mason, author of the Fugitive Slave Bill, is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, backed up by Weller, Slidell, and Douglas, all pro-Russian and pro-Cuban heroes. Hunter, of Virginia, is Chairman of the Committee on Finance; Weller, of that on Military Affairs, on which we find Fitzpatrick, Jones of Tennessee, Johnson, Iverson, and Pratt, all ultra Slavery men; Mallory, Naval Affairs; Sebastian, Indian Affairs, with Bell. Brown, Reid, Rusk, and Toombs, all slavehold ers; Butler, the Judiciary, with Geyer, Bayard, Toombs, and Toucey, to make all sure; Rusk, Post Office and Post Roads; Brown, District of Columbia, with Mason, Pratt, and Reid, all slaveholders, against one from the free States, Mr. Allen; Pearce, Library, [with Mr. Bayard, constituting a majority, enough to keep the Library of Congress pure and undefiled.

Beautiful " Nationality ! " The humble adherents of the Oligarchy, will be observed, are generally placed in subordinate positions, except in a few cases, when

signal services demand special honor. It is carious to notice the disposition mad f the Republican members of the Senate. For the present, we reckon in this class, Fessenden of Maine, Bell and Hale of New Hampshire, Foote and Collamer of Vermont, Sumner and Wilson of Massachnsetts, Foster of Connecticut. Seward of New York. Wade of Ohio. Trumbull of Illinois, Durkee of Wisconsis Harlan of Iowa. Some of them are vetera statesmen, all men of decided abilities, capable of rendering the most important services in the work of legislation. In fact, it would l difficult to select any other fourteen men of the

Senate equal to them in aggregate talent. Now, let us see where "Nationality" has put them. Mr. Seward stands third in the Committee on Commerce, next to last in the Committee on Pensions, the last place being reserved for Mr. Sumner, whose name appears on no other Committee: while Mr. Stuart of Michigan is Chairman of one important Committee, and a member of three others! Har lan, Trumbull, and Wilson, are stowed away in the Committee on Manufactures, of no kind promises of 1850, of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

If it refuse, the Southern delegates are pledgon the Committee on the Militia, not very dangerous to the Commonwealth; Foster, third on Private Land Claims. In a word, generally, where there is some drudgery of details, with the illusion of the name, "Democratic," strong little honor, and no influence on general interests or politics, there you will find the places

# INQUIRY ANSWERED AN IMPORTANT PRO

JECT. "I wish to inquire if there has been any historical account published of the aggressions of Slavery on Freedom, since the passage of the Ordinance of 1787? If so, where can it be

"Jay's Views" of the action of the Federa Government in relation to Slavery, will satisfy the demand of our friend. It has gone through everal editions, and may be had by sending an order to Lewis Tappan, 48 Beekman street, New York. It is an admirable we facts, carefully investigated, and powerfully presented. At this time it should be in the hands

of every voter in the Union.

There is a period in our history which form the theme of a distinct sketch or narra rative—the period of ten years since the annexto Republicanize themselves. Banks, Tariffs, of the Slave Power have been more numerous all of that act, in 1855, are legally en-

"Ten years are finished, this month since t

"Ten years are finished, this month, since the annexation of Texas. It is one great complete act of the national drama. It comprises the beginning and quasi calmination of a political epoth. The events of ten years, while they are remembered by people in general, (except the most recently made voters,) in different features and combinations, make a mass, not properly arranged and grouped by most minds without some study or some help. The election crisis, which is also upon us, makes it important to have them understood in their details and mutual bearings. I have meditated a series of (say) a dozen or fifteen papers, each to occupy about a column and a half in the Era, to comprise a rapid and (so far as I can make it so) a four months of the coming year, when the pub-lic mind will be peculiarly receptive on the subject. The interest, if they had any, would of course strengthen as they came down to the

A more important series of papers for t times could not be written, and the reader need aardly be told that we shall spare no pains to induce our able correspondent to carry out his

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTES FOR SPEAKER. We have printed a pretty full record of the

allotings for Speaker, but our readers will eed a little help in the analysis of the votes. Mr. RICHARDSON, the Administration candi ate, was selected as such, because, having been the instrument used in carrying the Kansas-Nebraska bill through the House, he was pre-eminently the representative of that measure, adhesion to which is now made a test of loyalty to the so-called Democratic Party. His vote has ranged from 74 to 76, being the neasure of the strength of the Administration in a House of 234 members. The Richmond Va.) Enquirer is proud of the position of the Nebraska men. They have put forward, it says, for their candidate, a member, who, more than any other, was responsible for the passage of the Nebraska bill through the House, and they have adhered to him in unbroken front." It is onorable to the six New England States and New York, that at no time has he received a single vote from them, except one from Main and one from New York. His entire vote from the free States numbers only 17, cast as fol-

John Kelly. Pennsylvania. Thos. B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, John Cadwallader, David Barclay. Indiana. Smith Miller, Wm. H. English Illinois. T. L. Harris, James C. Allen, Samuel S. Marshall Michigan. George W. Peck.

Nem York

Augustine Hall. David Wells. California. Jas. W. Denver, Philip T. Herbert. Maine.

Thomas J. D. Fuller. His own vote makes eighteen in all from free States. In the South he receives-

From Maryland -From Virginia -From North Carolina From South Carolina From Georgia -From Mississippi From Kentucky From Tennesse From Missouri From Arkansas -From Florida -From Texas

Total in slave States - . In this number are included four Souther Whigs. Administration absentees-Parker of Pen

sylvania, Davidson of Mississippi, and Phelps f Missouri. Mr. BANKS was selected as representing, so

y, the position of the masses of the free States in opposition to the Slavery extension and Slavey nationalization policy of the Administration Of his eminent qualifications for the Speakership, no doubt has been entertained in any quarter. With great parliamentary tact and experience, he is the strongest candidate, representing that single issue, the Opposition had to meet. For no other man, standing on that issue, could so many votes be counted up. From time to time, some 112 members roted for him, but that several of them were vote from Saturday, 8th, till Tuesday, 18th, did his vote go above 107.

The votes given steadily to Mr. Banks war

Maine. J. M. Wood, S. P. Benson, Israel Washburn. J. J. Perry, New Hampshire. A. H. Cragin. James Pike, M. W. Tappen, Vermont.

James Meacham, Alvah Sabin. Justin S. Morrill. Massachusette Timothy Davis, C. L. Knapp, A. De Witt, R. B. Hall, J. Buffington, Wm. S. Damrell, C. C. Chaffee, Mark Trafton. Linus B. Comins, Anson Burlingame, Rhode Island. N. B. Durfee, B. B. Thurston. Connecticut.

E. Clark, jr., J. Woodruff, Sidney Dean, W. W. Welch New York. J. A. Hughston R. Pelton, B. Matteson A. Wakeman, A. S. Murray, R. H. King, K. Miller, H. Bennett, A. S. McCarty, W. A. Gilbert, A. P. Granger, E. B. Morgan, J. M. Parker, W. H. Kelsey, R. Sage,
S. Dickson,
E. Dodd,
G. A. Simmous,
F. E Spinner,
T. B. Horton,

B. Pringle, T. M. Flagler. A. C. W. Penningt

Job R. Tyson, S. C. Bradshaw, A. E. Roberts, J. C. Kunkel, D. T. Robis J. H. Campbell G. A. Grow, S. A. Purviance, S. Allison, John Dick.

T. C. Day, L. D. Campbell M. H. Nichols, S. Galloway,
J. Sherman,
P. Bliss,
W. B. Sapp,
C. J. Allbright,
B. F. Leiter,
E. Wade,
J. R. Giddings
J. H. Bingham A. Harlan, B. Stanton, C. K. Watson, W. B. Horton,

Wm. A. Howard, D. S. Walbridge, H. Waldron. Wisconsin. C. C. Washburne, C. Billinghurst.

gether, were as follows: Indiana; in all, nine. Had all their votes been make voters for their candidate, by abusing the cast at the same time, Mr. Banks, with his own vote, would have received 112 votes—within one of the number necessary to elect him-and so near, that he would certainly have been elected. By voting for him from time to time, they have said to their constituents, he is worthy, and the question these will naturally ask will be, why, then, did you not all vote together at one time, so as to secure his election, and an Anti-Nebraska organization of the House?

We suppose, if we add the 76 votes for Richardson, and the 102 for Banks, making 178, and deduct the aggregate from 225, the whole number of votes cast, the remainder, 47, will show about the strength of the Know Nothings, as a distinct party. Of these, Messrs. Valk, Whitney, Wheeler, Bayard Clark, Oliver, Williams, Haven, and Edwards, are from New York; Bishop, from New Jersey; Millward, Broom, Edie, Fuller, and Pearce, from Pennsylvania; Scott, Harrison, Moore, and Ball, from Ohio; Scott and Dunn, from Indiana; in all, seventeen from the free States, the rest from the slave States.

There may be some errors in this classific tion-if so, we should like to be apprised of them. Oliver and Edwards may possibly be more Anti-Nebraska than Know Nothing, and Haven more Whig than either. It is not claimed that not any of those who supported Mr. Banks uniformly were Know Nothings: far from it-but, it is fair to assume that nearly all of the 105 of his supporters recognise the necessity of subordinating all issues to the momentous ones growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the aggressive policy of Slavery. A few, we fear, have not been sincere in his support. A wholesome fear of tions set on foot in the United States, to aid their constituents may have kept them in the ranks of the majority, while a determination to | Central America. The General sailed last May accomplish certain personal ends may have led from California, with two or three hundred men, them to work secretly against Mr. Banks, and landed in Nicaragua on the 27th June, waited to give private aid and countenance to those who have been scattering their votes. At all events, this is a prevalent impression. We do not undertake to judge. Our duty at present is discharged, by submitting to our readers a Nicaragua is revolutionized, Walker is estabclassification of the votes, with such comments lished in Central America, and one of the naas may enable them to form an opinion.

In relation to the constituencies and antecedents of the gentlemen who have deemed it proper, by scattering their votes, to prevent an Anti-Nebraska organization of the House, we Col. Parker H. French, American, is appointed find a few items in our exchanges worthy of Mr. WHEELER was elected to the last Con-

gress as a Hard Democrat, opposed and voted against the Nebraska bill, was, for this, discarded by a large number of his old supporters, but taken up and returned by the Anti-Nebraska voters of his district, to whom he professed great levotion to the cause of Freedom in the Terri-

WM. W. VALK, of Long Island, a Nebraska man, was sent by the Know Nothings of his district, the Opposition being divided. Mr. CLARK, of the ninth district, New York,

Mr. Whitney, of New York city, was the Know Nothing and Straight-out Whig candi-Know Nothing and Straight-out Whig candidate, but was believed to be Anti-Nebraska. with which their brethren in California have

tional," and has never voted for Banks. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Monroe, New York, represents a strong Anti-Nebraska district, but, a professed Democrat, was elected by the Know Nothings. He has voted all along for Colonel Orr, of South Carolina, an extreme Pro-Slave-

Mr. HAVEN, of the firm of Fillmore, Hall, & Co., opposed the Nebraska bill last Congress, but did not cease to be a "National." He votes for a Know Nothing erganization of the House, and against Mr. Banks.

Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, was formerly in Congress, but was not recognised as a man of mark. If he had any Anti-Slavery sentiment determined that he should not be elected is about him, we never found it out. It was supshown by the fact, that at no one time did his posed that he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska man, but his course shows that he is simply a "National Know Nothing," and he receives the votes of extreme Slavery men.

Mr. Broom is a pure "National" 12th sec tion man. MILLWARD, EDIE, and PEARCE, are Know Nothings, but two of them have voted occasion-

may yet do it. Messrs. Dunn and Scott of Indiana. and MOORE and BALL of Ohio, were elected as Anti-Nebraska men. At one time they voted for ceived. Of his ability as a presiding officer, and that he will prove true to the Principles on which he stands as a candidate, they can entertain little doubt; and that his election would be a triumph of the Anti-Nebraska Sentiment, they well understand. Let us hope that they

### course. UNJUST TO THE OPPOSITION. The New York Daily Times of Friday last

will yet see the propriety of changing their

remarked—

"It is impossible to predict the result of this imbroglio. We do not know whether Penning imbroglio to Conservative enough to

elected, eminently qualified for the position and they have stood by him immovably, giving him from day to day 105 votes, the next highest candidate receiving but 75. What right has the Times, or any other newspaper, to abuse them for this? Is steadiness of purpose want of patriotism? Are consistency and firmness continued to receive the same number of votes evidence of little devotion to the public good? Let the Times turn its batteries upon the Richmann and in regular caucus by a unanimous vote; ardson and Fuller men-the Pro-Slavery and gether, were as follows:
Messrs. Clark, Oliver, and Edwards, of New
York; Edie and Pearce, of Pennsylvania;
Moore and Ball, of Ohio; Dunn and Scott, of
Mr. Pennington's outside friends will hardly

### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT-A GLIMPSE AT THE FUTURE.

By the President of the U. States of America A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received l

Whereas information has been received by me, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing within the jurisdiction of the same to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragus:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duy as good citizens, and to the laws of the country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

Itates.

I do further admonish all persons who may epart from the United States, either singly or depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this Government. I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers civil and military, having lawful power in the promises, to exercise the same for the purpose premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United

tates to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight
[L. s.] hundred and fifty-five, and the independence of the United States the eightieth.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

This Proclamation refers to illegal expedi General Walker in his revolutionary career in until, being strengthened by continual reinforcements brought by the Transit Company's steamers, he was in a condition to commence active operations. The result is before us. tives is made President, under his auspices. Col. Wheeler, of Passmore Williamson memo ry, steps forward, without instructions from his superior, and recognises the new Government Minister to the United States, in place of Mr Marcolletta, recalled, and is already in this

was put forward as a Whig candidate, on an ting under the command of Walker. If it be was put forward as a Whig candidate, on an Anti-Nebraska platform; was secretly the Know Nothing candidate; wrote and published a sound Anti-Nebraska letter on the eve of election. He commenced in Congress by voting for Humphrey Marshall, struck off then for Fuller, subsequently voted sometimes for Banks.

It ended with this caution: Beware, in every—the selected to the next Territorial Legislature. Up to the present time, we had not anticipated anything serious would grow out of the difficulties in Kansas, but we must confess that our opinions have changed. There is one thing you do, not to implicate the Governor. If ended with this caution: Beware, in every—the selected to the next Territorial Legislature. Up to the present time, we had not anticipated anything serious would grow out of the difficulties in Kansas, but we must confess that our opinions have changed. There is one thing you do, not to implicate the Governor. If ended with this caution: Beware, in every—the selected to the next Territorial Legislature. Up to the present time, we had not anticipated anything serious would grow out of the difficulties in Kansas, but we must confess that our opinions have changed. There is one thing you do, not to implicate the Governor. If ended with this caution: Beware, in every—the conceded that the President was really sincere in his anxiety to prevent filibustering, he certainly has shown himself very important—for nothing iterally was done to suppress it. Either he has shown himself remiss, or his officials in California have been at fault; in either case. Fuller, subsequently voted sometimes for Banks.

California have been at fault; in either case, and injudicious measures that could possibly have been concected. And as an evidence of

He is now a Philadelphia 12th section "Na- adventured, are now planning, it would seem, Proclamation reveals this fact, and warns them against a violation of the laws. We shall see whether the Administration can act now as vieorously as it did in the case of the British recruiting business.

One thing, however seems certain-and that is, that the Anglo-Saxon race has made effectual lodgement in Central America, and will hereafter control its destinies. Another thing is just as certain, wherever it shall march in that region, it will carry Slavery with it. Many years will not pass, before the new Confederacy will be asking annexation to our Union. What a prospect for the Slavery Propaganda! What a motive to the friends of Freedom to put aside all ordinary questions, and unite for the purpose of taking possession of the Federal Government!

## TRICKERY

Some of the men who, from political or personal motives, have been laboring to prevent an Anti-Nebraska organization of the vent an Anti-Nebraska organization of the House, have resorted to every species of trickery to accomplish their purposes. Copies of the Era of last week, containing our brief paragraph on the contest, were obtained by them, and sent to the gentlemen named therein, with ally for Banks, and it is hoped by some that all and sent to the gentlemen named therein, with Banks, then scattered their votes. If they will a black line run round the paragraph, so as to not a blot.

The Governor has issued a proclamation convey the impression that we had thus direct. will find, we are sure, that on no other man can ed it, intending it as personal, and to browthey count up so many votes as Banks has re- beat them. The thing was a mean, malignant fraud. Not a copy of that number of the Era was sent to any member of the House, (not a subscriber,) by our direction, at our sugges-tion, with our knowledge. We are never guilty of such personalities. To show what was expected from this trick.

we copy the following extract from a letter in the New York Herald, dated Washington, Thursday, December 13: "The crisis has arrived. It was clearly

manifest, long before the hour of meeting, that some rich scenes were about to be enacted, and that men would be called on to define their mannest, tong before the hour or meeting, that is some rich scenes were about to be enacted, and that men would be called on to define their position. An article made its appearance in the Abolition organ in this city—the National Era—this morning, and it was circulated through the House, and put into the hands of almost every member, barring the Administration of the Nebraska bill. There is little prospect, however, that either he or any other man will be taken up, while personal feelings and paltry jealousies are allowed so much weight.

"We can scarcely expect any united and patriotic action during the session, from a body of men who evince so little devotion to the public good as the Opposition have thus far ahoun. We presume that no party has a working majority in the House. The session is likely, therefore, to be spent in factious wrangling, as discreditable to the parties as it is to the country."

This is somewhat remarkable, coming from a reputed Republican journal. Mr. Pennington is doubtless perfectly "satisfactory" to them. We have reason to believe that it is this glimmering of hopeheld out for Mr. Pennington that has prevented the Opposition is ungracious and unjust. Putting aside in many cases old party feelings, they have selected to many cases old party feelings, they have selected in many cases old party feelings, they have selected in many cases old party feelings, they have selected in many cases old party feelings, they have selected to many cases old party feelings, they have selected to many cases old party feelings, they have selected to many cases old party feelings, they have selected to many cases old party feelings, they have selected to be the selected to be the party feelings, they have selected to be allowed to be also down."

The gentlemen who were appearance in the hall of the House, and put into the hall of the House. The sound in the hall of the House in the hall of the House. They mismat that they man

The attack of the Times upon the body of the Opposition is ungracious and unjust. Putting aside in many cases old party feelings, they have selected as candidate, a man representing distinctly the Principle on which they were

on their guard against such imposture here-

Possibly, the "outsiders" may try their hand

We confess our apprehension that a bloody collision in Kansas is inevitable. The Tele graph is ailent, but accounts by mail to the 6th instant shows that fighting men from Missouri were crowding into the Territory, and regular y organizing for the extermination of the Free ate men. In this unnatural and brutal work, Governor Shannon, the agent of the Adminis-tration, takes the lead, placing himself at the ead of the armed hordes from Missouri. If the Administration continue to tolerate this state Administration continue to tolerate this state of things, to give countenance to this devilish war against the people of Kansas, it must not expect to escape retribution. Its guilt will be blacker than that of its truculent agents in Kansas. It has now the power to prevent the bloody strife, and give peace to the proscribed bloody strife, and give peace to the proscribed Territory. We give the latest accounts:

bodies of men are arming themselves, and prepared to march to the assistance of the sheriff of Douglas county. By next Monday, the whole draft of Governor Shannon (3,000 men) will be in the field.

in the field.

Deputy Sheriff S. W. Tunnel carried the news to Atchison, and, having just returned, states a company was formed immediately.

The news is spreading like wildfire, and the The news is spreading like wildfire, and the Pro-Slavery sovereign squatters are buckling on their armor. The Rangers will march from here on Saturday, December 1st, under command of Colonel A. B. Hazzard and Brigade Major M. P. Berry.

Incendiarism is abroad in the land. An effort was made by one or more black-hearted Abolitionists last night to destroy Mr. B. D. Hamilton and his family, residents at Salt Creek, by fire. Mr. Hamilton is an undoubted Pro-

y fire. Mr. Hamilton is an undoubted Pro avery man, and this is the only cause the can be assigned for setting fire to his premises.

A few days will finish Abolitionism in Kansas, and the perpetuity of the Union be saved by the firm action of Southerners.

From the Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer of December 6. The News from Kansas .- Our dispatch from Weston and Independence are of a serious character, and have gone far enough to demand Marcolletta, recalled, and is already in this country. New accessions of filibusters from the States are constantly arriving. General Cabañas, President of Honduras, reached Grenada on the 1st inst., with a large number of his principal officers, his reported object being to propose a union of the Central American Republics in one Confederacy, with Gen. Walker at the head.

For six months or more, this project of inat the head.

For six months or more, this project of invading or revolutionizing Nicaragua was in process of accomplishment, band after band of adventurers leaving California and concentratives elected to the next Territorial Legislature.

Head office the proclamation of Mr. Easton to the militia was printed, in which that gentleman advised him to make the proclamation; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the militia was printed, in which that gentleman advised him to make the proclamation of Mr. Easton to the militia was printed, in which that gentleman advised him to make the proclamation of for a meeting on Saturday, and added, that we can get the Platte Rifles, but it will be better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the militia was printed, in which that gentleman advised him to make the proclamation of for a meeting on Saturday, and added, that we can get the Platte Rifles, but it will be better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the militia was printed, in which that we believe, in direct conflict with the Constitution; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the mean and once of them, as we believe, in direct conflict with the Constitution; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the mean and once of them, as we believe, in direct conflict with the Constitution; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the mean and once of them, as we believe, in direct conflict with the Constitution; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the mean and once of them, as we believe, in direct conflict with the Constitution; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the mean and once of them, as we believe, in direct conflict with the Constitution; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the military and office of them, as we believe, in direct conflict with the Constitution; yet the better plan for the citizens of Kansas to the military and office of the mean and office of the mean and of the military and office of the mean and office of the mean and

tives elected to the next Territorial Legislature and injudicious measures that could possibly have been concocted. And as an evidence of the contradictory provisions of the bill, we now have men up in arms against each other, and both claiming protection and right under it. oth claiming protection and right under it.

FREE STATE MEN ON THE DEFENSIVE\_THEIR Correspondence of the Evening Post.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 3, 1855.

Since my last, announcing the opening of the war, circumstances have gradually arranged them so that a collision seems inevitable. The Free State men have gathered in from the country to the number of about five hundred, and are try to the number of about five hundred, and are still coming. Our force is under constant drill; and to-night we throw up entrenchments, to protect our riflemen from the artillery of the enemy, for such they assume to be. It is now one week since preparations on both sides commenced, and they are still going on with a vigor and thoroughness that show they mean no boys' play. All the principal men in the Territory are here, to try and effect a reconciliation, but, upon the terms proposed by the other side. but, upon the terms proposed by the other side, that can never be done.

days, and no one seems to know where they are.
They also say they will demand of Lawrence a pledge that they will allow no more infracco conduct the thing so that our record shows

which is a base lie from beginning to end, and, in obedience to it, Gen. Richardson, of the Territorial militia, is on his way here with Doniphan's Mexican battery, manned also by men from Missonri. Secretary Woodson has written to Mr. Eastin

secretary woodson has written to Mr. Jackin a prominent Pro-Slavery man in Leavenworth that Governor Shannon needs "our friends in Platte county," (meaning the Self-Defensive Association,) and that he must get them with out implicating the Governor.

Let our friends believe no stories of outrag lential Electors by the people, as in other committed; we are not the party here that engage in that sort of thing. Houses have been burned, but under such circumstances that fastem it upon the persons who owned them. Dr. Robinson is commander-in-chief, and Hon. J. H. Lane, of Mexican was celebricated with the standard committee.

ty, is our Colonel. To morrow is the threatened attack, and many are removing their families A letter from Col. Reid, of this city, date A letter from Col. Reid, of this city, dated Sunday night, 8 o'clock, received by last night's mail, after we had gone to press, says that they have in their camp at Franklin one brass sixpounder. We shall to-morrow be reinforced by 500 men, with three cannon. Gen. Richardson is Commander-in-chief of the forces. He was of opinion that a fight would take place on Tuesday or this day. He is fearful, when the volunteers get into Lawrence, they will not be restrained.

INDEPENDENCE, December 3. To Gen. Shields, Lexington: I have just re-urned from near Lawrence, where I have been to obtain information regarding the difficulty in Kansas. The Sheriff's force is three hundred and fifty, all told. He is supplied with arms.

The Abolitionists number eight hundred or a thousand men, armed. Send a wagon with provisions and men. We are sure of a fight.

Ouaforce is only four hundred, all told.

The Sheriff's force is three hundred in the 1 am not a candidate for the Presidency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic party of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours,

We have not more than three hundred men in arms in the Territory. You will therefore urge all who are interested in the matter to start in-mediately for the seat of war. There is no doubt now in regard to having a fight. We all after.

As to the effect of "Dr. Bailey's declaration in favor of Mr. Banks," a word or two will suffice. Thursday morning it was circulated, to says this correspondent. Well—Mr. Banks continued to receive the same number of votes that day and the next; Friday night, was nominated in regular caucus by a unanimous vote; and in regular caucus by a unanimous vote; Saturday last, lost not a single supporter, exhaus the same of Pennsylvania, who did not the sear of the sear

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 4-3 o'clock P. M To Mr. William Musgrove: A despatch from Weston says a plan to destroy the town of Atchison by the Abolitionists had been discovered, and the leaders arrested. Gov. Shannon has issued writs for the arrest of every one found in arms. Judge Johnson, of the Territory, habeen arrested by our boys. There are probabl 300 men at the seat of war, waiting for reinforcements. We will have 600, all told, there tonight. No attack on Lawrence will be mad until additional reinforcements arrive. Let Lafayette show her hand. Urge all you can to Come one, come all.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 6-8 A. M. To W. Shields: Limerick and Lightner are

The correspondent of the St. Louis Demo-crat writes from Leavenworth, under date of December 1st, that 2,000 armed men, regularly From the Kickapoo City (Mo.) Pioneer of Nov. 31.

Preparations of the Pro-Slavery Men—The Call of Governor Shannon Responded to.—The demand of the Governor for the assistance of all good citizens to uphold the laws of this Territory obliges us, much as we regret it, to postpone the issuing of our paper for one week, as both editors march with the Kickapoo Brigade to the scene of action. It being but thirty-five miles to Lecompton, and forty to Lawrence, we shall be able to give our readers all news of importance immediately after it transpires, in extras. The whole country is aroused. Immense bodies of men are arming themselves, and pre29th, and Brig. Gen. Easton's the 28th. As the former must precede the latter in order to render the latter legal, Gen. Easton's call is without authority. Mr. Parrott and other influential citizens of Leavenworth had just left for letters. It was the intention to detain him until hostilities were over, but in some way he to meet in their respective districts, to choose delegates to a Convention to meet at Lawrence, on the 22d day of December, to nominate can

## THE CRISIS IN KANSAS

From the Correspondent of the St. Louis Democra LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., December 1-6 A. M

I have received no further intelligence from Lawrence, since the date of my last communica-tion; but I have one fact to mention, which I hope will be denied, in order that it may be es-tablished by evidence beyond dispute, and be investigated by the officers of Government.

Dr. Park, of this city, informed me to-day, that Mr. John I. Moore, a lawyer here, said, and so stands ready to re-affirm, that he heard a let-ter marked "Private," from Mr. Daniel Wood-son, the Secretary of this Territory, read in the Herald office, before the proclamation of Mr.

It ended with this caution: Beware, in every

zens, there will be a greater recoil against him than there has been against Gov. Shannon, since he presided at the Convention in this city. I have given my authority-personally, I know

nothing of the matter.

A rider arrived in town yesterday, with the intelligence that four hundred armed men had marched from Westport for Lawrence. Another gentleman arrived in the evening, and informed me that he had met fifty men on horseback, and fifty in wagons, going to a ren-

dezvous at Lecompton.

The account that I send you has been confirmed by other gentlemen from Lawrence.
You will see that Coleman is to be made a hero. Murder is meritorous here.

J. R.

WISCONSIN ELECTION. - The uncertainty hanging over the result of the recent election consin, so far as the Gubernatorial con test is concerned, is at length cleared up by the They demand to hold the town responsible for the acts of a few individuals, and also for their delivery up to officers. These persons have not been seen here for more than four days, and no one seems to have not been seen here for more than four Barstow, the Demogratic conditions of the control of the con Barstow, the Democratic candidate. The Re-publicans must feel very bitter at their defeat, for, according to all accounts, they were confident that they were the successful party.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Intelligencer.

The Republicans, knowing something of the way in which votes are taken in some of the Northwestern States, are not at all surprised. Our friends in Wisconsin know that they have carried the day, and honestly elected Bashford. Legal process will now be resorted to, and little doubt can be entertained as to the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case.

PROGRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- A bill has passed the Senate of South Carolina, by a vote of 23 to 19, by which it is provided that, instead of the whole Legislature appointing Presidential Electors, such members of the House of Representatives as shall meet on the day fixed for the election shall appoint them. This is deemed a concession to the popular feeling, which demands the election of Presi-

States. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.-The Know Nothings of Massachusetts have lately suffered disastrous defeats in the municipal elections. In Boston, Lowell, Charlestown, Roxbury, Newburyport, Worcester, Lynn, &c., the citizens united, without distinction of party,

stances by heavy majorities. GEN. CASS DESIRES TO BE "COUNTED OUT."-The Detroit Free Press publishes the following important little note from Gen. Cass:

and carried the day against them, in some in

DETROIT, November 23, 1855. GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, ask-ing me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support me for that high station.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall always preserve a grateful recollection, I reply that I am not a candidate for the Presidency, that I desire that my name should be present.

yours,
Andrew J. Webster, Esq.,
and others, Philadelphia

SENATOR FISH, and his five associates, for-

The Ohio Sta emperacy, thi nstitution whi South, and a pri States. It says: her census, Congress is base Slavery, she we members in the population would but the abolition power in Congre Mr. Chase comp

NO. 4

has actually the and we suppose Congress, based sentation; and w The Statesman in which we find ing to the "N which they profe just as horses an ministration, and North and South, er has the same r with his slaves, with them, that th ry their cattle s slaveholder of V privilege of havin represented in Co stantially as man has slaves, male s he owns one hund common case—he votes sixty-six an to that which per is true that the si law upon the com and are equally di neighbors; but th the fact that Sh class. It is imm votes, which are h the owner of the r

18,253 were slave amount to 10,95 the adult males l In other words, Carolina offset 13 same influence in will take rather m man and the W gloss over this p show from it that privileged class. to be secured by They are not allow dress of grievand they entitle their bers to Congress? such privilege? eminence, this pr Federal Governme We regard Slav that very reason w this reward for its exists also in the

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torted compromis States, where the and at no distant ileged class to ma in South Carolina, ginning to revolt East, and the dem ation in proportio becoming the water not be said to be cidence is worthy these State issues demand equality of to the number of riably resorted to ponents of Slavery priety of slave repr make the same co are a privileged cl represented, which sections which are entirely contrary t Government, It is tion, that the sla friends of the "whi litionists, since the in support of their But the most un is the common ser ject is to be gather

upon white popula disapprobation up well known that in tution predominate the opposite extr from it. Thus, in is the slave region population largely and Kentucky, the gia, the northern o Slavery, while in th are equal in numb Mississippi, and ot have each their po farmers, who till th exception, they all ciple of represents on the ground tha leges on a particul Is not this state of that the South itsel ation as an exce the Federal basis the slave States fol power among their too plain for argui We say nothing very itself, as betw

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MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

### THE PRIVILEGED CLASS.

The Ohio Statesman, an organ of the Sham Democracy, thinks that the provision of the Constitution which secures to the slaveholders a representation in Congress of three-fifths of South, and a privilege conferred upon the free

South, and a privilege conferred upon the free States. It says:

"Virginia has five hundred thousand slaves, three hundred thousand of whom are counted in her census, upon which representation in Congress is based. The moment she abolishes Slavery, she would be entitled to two more members in the House of Representatives. The population would not be changed in character, but the abolition of Slavery would increase her power in Cougress, and in conventions, of which Mr. Chase complains so bitterly. The North has actually the advantage in this point of view; and we suppose Ohio has an extra member of Congress, based upon this inequality in representation; and we wish it was so, in fact, that Mr. Giddings could be the immediate representative of this class."

The Statesman and the Washington Union, in which we find the article, forget that, according to the "National Democratic" theory,

ing to the "National Democratic" theory, which they profess, slaves are mere property, just as horses and oxen are in Ohio. This is the position taken by Judge Kane, by the Administration, and by the Sham Democracy, North and South, who hold that the slaveholder has the same right to travel into other States with his slaves, or to settle in the Territories with them, that the people of Ohio have to carry their cattle about with them. Now, the he owns one hundred human chattels—a very without the consent of the Commons—the common case—he, to all intents and purposes, votes sixty-six and two-thirds votes, in addition law upon the community to which he belongs, and are equally divided between himself and his and are equally divided between himself and his nearly a Peer Lore the fact that Slavery institutes a privileged class. It is immaterial whether the sixty-six votes, which are based on property, are cast by the owner of the property or by his poor depend-

ants, whose spirits are broken and rendered

a petty tyrant.

The district of Georgetown, in South Carolina, had in 1850 nearly nine slaves to one white man. The total population in 1850 was 20,647, of whom 2,193 were whites, 201 free colored, and 18,253 were slaves. Three fifths of these slaves amount to 10,950, whose votes are given by the adult males belonging to the 2,193 whites. same influence in the Federal Government. It will take rather more ingenuity than the Statesprivileged class. Negro slaves have no rights Union.

exists also in the State Constitutions of the South, and has given rise to bitter sectional South, and has given rise to bleet contests between the eastern and western, the upper and lower districts of Virginia and both the Carolinas. In Virginia and North Carolina, the people of the western counties have extorted compromises on this subject from the slaveholders of the eastern sections of those States, where the institution chiefly prevails; and at no distant day they will compel the privileged class to make further concessions. Even in South Carolina, the spirit of the West is beginning to revolt against the Patricians of the East, and the demand for equality of representation in proportion to the white population is becoming the watch-word of politicians. It cannot be said to be remarkable, and yet the coincidence is worthy of notice, that as often as riably resorted to the arguments which the opponents of Slavery use when discussing the prorepresented, which is unjust in its bearing upon sections which are not adapted to Slavery, and vernment. It is equally worthy of observation, that the slaveholders charge upon the friends of the "white basis," that they are Abo-

But the most unmistakable evidence of what the row care that. Every not of the Stonial control of the Control is the common sense of the South on this subject is to be gathered from the Constitutions of the new slave States. Every one of the South-

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 20, 1855;

In the Sittename have able to fine a presenting consisting parameter for the presenting consisting parameter for the presenting of the parameter of the present slaveholder of Virginia enjoys the peculiar privilege of having three-fifths of his property represented in Congress, which gives him subrepresented in Congress, which gives him sub-stantially as many votes, less two-fiths, as he has slaves, male and female, old and young. If has slaves, male and female, old and young. If has, for a century and a half, been powerless, votes sixty-six and two-thirds votes, in addition to that which pertains to him as a citizen. It is true that the sixty-six votes are conferred by land is almost invariably a Commoner, with no ufacturer. The Premier is rarely a Peer. Lord neighbors; but that circumstance cannot alter John Russell and Lord Palmerston are not Peers, but Commoners, triable by a jury of their countrymen, and have no privilege. It is true that in England representation is based on property, and this circumstance makes all property-holders, without regard to birth or occupation, a privileged class. But the friends of Freedom, the Republicans of England, have for generations contended against this odious distinction, and insisted upon extending the tractable by contact with the imperious will of franchise. In this country, some of the slaveholding States have based representation on property, while the free States, without excention, have utterly disregarded the circumstance the adult males belonging to the 2,193 whites.

In other words, 2,193 white people in South
Carolina offset 13,143 in Ohio and here the Carolina offset 13,143 in Ohio, and have the Constitution of the United States is, with a single exception, founded upon the same policy.
That exception is the three-fifths representation man and the Washington Union possess, to of slave property. The principle is an odiou gloss over this plain appeal to facts, and to and invidious one, and should not be extended show from it that the slaveholders are not a by the admission of new slave States into the

privileged class. Negro alares have no rights to be sourced by representation in Congres of the property and the property are designed in the property and the Union.

How insignificant are these privileges of Engholders are a privileged class! O Democracy! what crimes and falsehoods are perpetrated in

YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1856. By David A. Well
A. M. Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson. This is the title of a book that has just con o hand, and is designed to occupy the same channel in the agricultural world, that the American Year Book of Facts, by the same author, does in the scientific world.

Dr. Wells has shown himself a good caterer for the public. His style is easy, and his taste cultivated. The introductory chapter, called the Progress and Prospects of Agriculture, em braces a well-digested mass of facts, in a readthese State issues have arisen, the people who demand equality of representation in proportion to the number of white inhabitants have invaled in the subjects here discussed.

The work is divided into several depart ponents of Slavery use when discussing the pro-priety of slave representation in Congress. They make the same complaint that the slaveholders or published during the year, worthy of note. are a privileged class in having their property 2. Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, showing the hidden treasures of the earth, and how the garden and the field are made subservient entirely contrary to the theory of Republican to our wants, our luxury, and our fancy. 3. Agricultural Botany, in which the author has shown the skill of blending the beauties and friends of the "white basis," that they are Abo-litionists, since they resort to the same arguments den, with the sterner products of field and for-

There are also heads of Horticulture, Agrical transfer and Statistics. The work is got up in excellent taste, and supplied with a good sprinkling of wood cuts and colored lithers and well deserves a place on every parlor table.

Mr. Banks's vote was the same as on the first ballot of to-day, excepting that he did not receive the vote of Mr. Mace.

Mr. Banks's vote was the same as on the first ballot of to-day, excepting that he did not receive the vote of Mr. Richardson added to his first vote the support of Mr. Keitt.

Mr. Fuller received the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the same as on the first ballot of to-day, excepting that he did not receive the vote of Mr. Richardson added to his first vote the support of Mr. Fuller received the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball, in addition to the gentlemen who supported him on the first hallot of the vote of Mr. Ball hallot of the vote of Mr. Ba

Cullen, Davis of Maryland, Edie, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Foster, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, A. K. Marshall and H. Marshall of Kentucky, Millward, Moore, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, and Zollicoffer.

For Mr. Leiter, of Ohio.—Mr. Dunn.
For Mr. Harrison, of Ohio.—Mr. Fuller of Pannsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

For Mr. Denver, of Cal.—Mr. Richardson.

For Mr. Williams, of N. Y.—Mr. Wheeler

For Mr. Orr, of S. C.—Mr. Williams, No member having received a majority the whole number of votes given, a fifty-sever ballot was had, with the following result: Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson, of Illinois

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Scattering -There having been no election—
A fifty-eighth ballot was then had, and resulted as follows:

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts - 106
Mr. Richardson, of Illinois - 73
Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania - 41

Scattering -No choice having yet been effected—
A fifty-ninth ballot was then had, with ollowing result:
Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts
Mr. Richardson, of Illinois Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania Scattering -

graphs, and well deserves a place on every parlor table.

A FAIR EXAMINATION AND CLUTCHEM OF ALL THE MEDICAL Systems in Vogue. By Alva Curtis, M. D., Founder of the first Physico-Medical College in the World, &c., &c. Cincinnati: Printed for the Proprietor. 1855.

Another medical work. It is a compend of extracts from numerous authors, on a variety of medical subjects, tending to show the uncertainty there is in medical theories. The subjects he propounds as the topics of his discus.

mediately to the election of a Speaker viva voce; and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

Pending the question on its adoption, the

Tuesday, December 18, 1855.

Two or three unimportant petitions and other papers were presented and referred. The Senate then adjourned, the House not yet being organized HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal,
Mr. Walker, of Alabama, rose to a personal
explanation, called forth by comments upon his
course in the Hall, by the Mobile Register,
wherein he and the Southern Know Nothings
are charged with trifling in the Hall, and be-

dings was not.

Remarks having been made by Mr. Letcher,

Remarks having been made by Mr. Letcher, respecting the extorting of pledges from candidates, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Banks severally declared that none had been required of them, and they had given none.

Mr. Giddings also denied that any pledges had been asked of either of the gentlemen, to his knowledge; and then continued at length

mann, who for many years represented Austria at Washington as a simple Chargé d'Affaires, has been appointed Minister Resident, and the Ost Deutsche Post has a leader on the subject which deserves attention, as its object is to show to the Americans that Austria is willing to forget the Koszta affair, and to improve her relations with the "sixth great Power."

Dr. Ferdinand Markwort is appointed Secretary to the Austrian Legation at Washington, and will leave Vienna in a few days for New York.

Mr. Parsons met a company of Missourians bearing arms, and just over the border, on the 4th inst. They had baggage wagons and stores with them. On the 6th, he saw another squad with three pieces of artillery, abstracted from Clay county arsenal.

The squad was swearing violently that they would burn Lawrence, and kill all the Abolitionists. Mr. Parsons met a company of Missourians bearing arms, and just over the border, on the 4th inst. They had baggage wagons and stores with them. On the 6th, he saw another squad with three pieces of artillery, abstracted from Clay county arsenal.

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DEATH OF COUNT MOLE.

sand the House proceeded to back in good and sixty-second and sixty-ship department of the strip second and stri

militia, but the cavalry has suffered little, and will be numerous and good by spring.

The Allies are establishing electric communications between Balaklava and Kertsch; also with Kinburn, via Eupatoria. By this means, the Allies will be regularly apprized of the movements of the Russians, and be able to direct assistance on any point menaced. Sebastopol will not be permanently occupied by the Allies. Already the mining operations that are intended to blow up its docks, areanals, and public works, are almost completed. There is nothing else that can be called news.

ITALY.

ITALY.
A Roman letter mentions that the Consistory A Roman letter mentions that the Consistory for December will open on the 21st, and the promotion of Cardinals, which has been so often promotion of the Concordat, and M. di Pietro, formerly Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The Pope has just created Mgr. Villecourt, Bishop of La

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES .- Boston, De-DEATH OF COUNT MOLE.

Count Molé died on the 24th, at his residence at Champlatreux. He was struck by apoplexy while at dinner, and almost immediately expired.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Attention (says a Vienna letter of November 25th) has recently been directed to the Danubian Principalities, and perfectly reliable information has to-day been given that a lively diplomatic correspondence is now being carried on between the Western Powers, Austria, and

fully recommend it to those alike afflicted. It is a scien-ific preparation, and worthy of confidence."

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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. — Richmond, Dec.

11.—The Committee on Federal Relations in the Legislature of this State made a report today, on that portion of the Governor's Message relating to his returning the resolves of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Committee agree with the Governor as to the infamous conduct of Massachusetts, but claim that the Governor should have sent the resolutions to the Legislature.

Carefully prepared to Tucsday, December 18, 1855.

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In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions were offered, authorizing the Governor to call out a fered, authorizing the Governor to call out a fered, authorizing the Governor to call out a fered, authorizing the Governor to Senate Clover Seed 11.00 @ 0.00 Timothy Seed 22.87 @ 3.00 Hay 80 @ 8 Hops 6 @ 101 @ being intent upon our destruction, America is at this moment busily engaged with—what at this moment busily engaged with—what at the moment busily engaged with—what at the being intent upon our destruction, America is being intent upon our destruction, America is being intent upon our destruction, America is being intent upon our destruction, at this moment busily engaged with—what at this moment busily engaged with—what at the moment busily engaged with—what at the senate, yesterday, resolutions were of fered, authorizing the Governor to call out a fered, authorize to a fered, authorizing the Governor to call ou 17.00 12 @ 111@ 

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JUDGE KANE UPON PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, ave excited the profoundest indignation and alarm. The ablishers believe, therefore, that this amply attested and learly drawn record of what judges have done, will lead he people to see what, if unchecked, judges may still do. III.

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Spirit of the Press. THE WORK TO BE DONE. From the Cleveland (O.) Leader, Dec. 4.

The vastness of the work before us makes very moment precious. We have eleven nouths in which to perfect our organization, elect a candidate, and elect him President. In that time we shall have to overcome all the obtacles which selfish and unprincipled men can lace in our way. We shall have to encourage he timid, watch the crafty, and stand up gainst the arrogant. There will be no child's lay about it. Every Republican will have to erform his part like a man. In the South, our ause has few friends, and still fewer who dare use has few friends, and still fewer who dare ow their friendship for it. In the North, we avow their friendship for it. In the North, we have many open enemies, and not a few professed friends who would desert to the enemy if they thought success beyond our reach. Against all these obstacles have we to contend; and not only have we to contend with them, but we must conquer, or they will conquer us. Are we, as a party, prepared for this great

We should have no hesitancy in answering this question affirmatively, if our party had a thorough organization. As things now are, it may be as well to speak the truth plainly, and let the people know where they stand. It is well known that we must, next spring, or early in the summer, hold a National Convention. It is equally well known that some preliminary steps must be taken, before such a Convention can be called together. Now, whose duty is it to take those preliminary steps? In each Northern State there is a Republican Central Committee, the province of which is to call State Conventions, and to take cognizance of such matters as may be deemed of general importance to the party in the State. As we have never yet held a National Convention, so we have no National Committee; but would it not seem well, under the present state of things, not seem well, under the present state of things, to let the Chairman of each State Central Committee act as a member of the National Committee pro tempore? We know of no more feasible plan. Let these Chairmen meet, at feasible plan. Let these Chairmen meet, at some convenient place, as soon as possible. Let them issue a call far a National Convention, and specify in their call the time and place of holding it. We shall then, in reality, be an organized National party. At present, we are somewhat as the Thirteen Colonies were at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War il acting together on the same platform, but ithout any general organization. We are eld together, as they were, by the same common principles and by the same common dan-ger; but the time has come when a more defi-

ger; but the time has come when a more definite bond of union is necessary.

The call for the Democratic National Convention has been issued. The call for the Know Nothing National Convention has been issued. The former party will adopt a Pro-Slavery platform; if the latter shall adopt an Anti-Slavery platform, the whole Southern wing of the Order will secede—if a Pro-Slavery platform, the Northern wing will secede.\* A compromise, such as the Whigs attempted in 1852, will be a failure. As a National party, the Know Nothings cannot nnite; divided, they cannot succeed. Let us, then, perfect a thorough organization, adopt a liberal platform, and the Northern wing of the Order will be with us; for it will never venture

order will be with us; for it will never venture into the Presidential campaign alone.

We are aware that a portion of the Republican press of Ohio advises delay. Why should we delay? Should we await the result of the Know Nothing Convention in Philadelphia? We shall, if we do, lose three months of precious time; and what shall we gain? Nothing—absolutely nothing. Nay, we shall lose character with the people; for cautious timidity is a trait which Americans will not tolerate. That Convention will be a failure: the South will not yield; the North dare not. Are we waiting for the action of Congress? That body may not adjourn before nort Southern and the not adjourn before next September; and the Republican party should govern its action, instead of being governed by it. Are we waiting for the people to form their opinions on the great question of the day? They have already formed their opinions, and are waiting for the people to form the area waiting for the people to the state of the state party to effect a Na To delay any longer, would be to forfeit

ther reaffirm the 12th section, or ignore the question of Slavery, and run a Compromise, "National" acquicandidate. The "Northern wing of the Order" w ne with us, but the Anti-Slavery members of it will generally separate from it, and unite with us.—Ed. Era.

GERMAN TURNERS STANDING THEIR GROUND. A correspondent of the Tribune translate the following racy correspondence between the German Turners of Wheeling, and the apostate

The Turn-Verein, Charleston, to the Turn-Verein, Wheeling, Virginia: Good luck! Good luck!
In consequence of a resolution offered ar

LETTER OF THE CHARLESTON TURNERS.

branch in South Carolina:

In consequence of a resolution offered and accepted in our meeting, I have to communicate unto you that we have on the 9th instant, in a general meeting, especially called for that purpose, resolved to withdraw from the confedera-

pose, resolved to withdraw from the confederacy of the North American "Turners." This has already taken place.

As you will easily perceive, our reasons for acting in this way were the resolutions offered and adopted at the last General Convention, in regard to the Slavery question. What course you are to adopt, wo will have adopted, we do not know; but it appears to us that the members of the confederacy who live in the Southern States will have a very difficult time hereafter, if they do not follow our course.

In relation to the above, we request you to In relation to the above, we request you to send us an answer as to what you have resolved

Associations as a miserable trick; because, if your withdrawal as that of a single Association might have been excused, this contemplated seducing of others cannot be looked upon otherwise than as an attempt to procure companions of your arm coversion. of your own cowardice.

4. That we regard you as having committed reason against the principles of our Asso-

ciation.

5. Your letter and our own shall be made public in the Turn-Zeitung and in the Wheeling Republican.

By order of the Soc. Turner Association. LEOPOLD SENTZ, Rec. Sec. Wheeling, Va., Nov. 1, 1855.

MR. FORD-REPUBLICANISM IN OHIO. The Portage County (O.) Democrat, afte quoting the remarks alleged to have been made at Auburn, New York, by Lieutenant Governor

Ford, savs : The 13th of July Convention was called, and The 13th of July Convention was called, and met at Columbus, as a Republican Convention, and put Mr. Ford and his associates in nomination as Republicans, and nothing else; and put the ticket nominated upon an exclusively Republican platform, in which platform the peculiar, distinctive features of the American Order found no place. The members of the American Order, generally, fused with the Republican movement, and in their action acted as Republicans, and not as Know Nothings. The factions Trimble movement had its origin outside licans, and not as Know Nothings. The factious Trimble movement had its origin outside of the Know Nothing Order. It was stimulated, primarily, by Pro-Slavery rancor, and made a vain attempt to wield the influence of the Order against Mr. Chase. But the Order itself was not compromised by this factious movement. By its resolutions at the State Council, in Cleveland, prior to the 13th of July Convention, and by the resolutions of the State Executive Council, at Columbus, subsequent to that Convention, the Order itself declined taking any political stand, as an Order, and left its members to act and "fuse" as they might deem "Resolved." That the Alcaster is Council, at the majority of his constituents.

He Manonia Auministration, and with Pierce and Douglas on the Kansas question." His election was based on very different principles. Therefore, any intimation that he favored the "Douglas Kansas perfidy" would be doing Mr. Spinner great injustice, and afflictive to the majority of his constituents.

He was elected as an opponent to the increase of the elementary power of Slavery, as the following reference will show. The following resolution was passed at the Democratic Congressional Convention, October 25th, 1854: members to act and "fuse" as they might deem best, without being either restrained or impelled by the obligations of the Order. To pretend, therefore, that Mr. Ford was nominated and elected as an "American," and that "the late election in this State was a thorough and complete American triumph," is to falsify facts.

The disparaging remark about Mr. Chase is equally without foundation, as every intelligent, candid man in Ohio believes and admits. We are unwilling to believe that the Lieutenant

are unwilling to believe that the Lieutenant Governor elect made that remark. No other

either so weak or so sinister a man as to have made the foregoing remarks which have been so freely attributed to him. Yet many believe it, and in that belief is involved the injury which is resulting to himself individually and to the

the Republican party is the party of Freedom, and all the true friends of Liberty, who would not throw away the staff of accomplishment, will wisely act in connection with it. ment, will wisely act in connection with it.

The great and paramount question for the people of the United States to meet and decide, is that between Freedom and Slavery; and in reference to this, parties will be arranged, and we shall be much disappointed if the stirring scenes about to be enacted in Congress will not render the existence of more than two parties an impossibility—the one the party of Freedom, the other the party of Slavery. The attempt now going forward to re-unite the Know Nothings (who divided at Philadelphia) on a national basis, is futile, and will prove abortive.

Let Republicans and the friends of Republicanism wait, watch, and be firm. Let there be canism wait, watch, and be firm. Let there be no hasty or unwise committals to, or entanglements with, side issues. The great and paramount question of Freedom must be settled first, and in that is involved even our very birthright.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS. The session of Congress now about place will have a very important bearing above the future success and efficiency of the Repub-lican organization. State after State has em-braced the principle, raised the flag, and per-fected the Republican organization, and carried that flag and these principles onward to victory

ple, the free laborers and actual settlers, would be excluded from the same.

We further believe that the above resolution of the General Convention is not at all directed against the rights of the Southern States. But the South should not have any prerogatives or exclusive privileges; and the slaveholder who lives by the labor of other people should not have more privileges than the actual settler or the free workman who provides with his own hands bread for his family and for himself.

We therefore acknowledge and second the resolution of the General Convention, notwithstanding our living in a slave State. But in second to resolution of the Republican principle has been the Native American sentiment, which in the influential State of New York, and throughout the entire South, fastened upon and the Vergener of the Southern South Auti-Catholic and Nativist le be excluded from the same.

We further believe that the above resolution of the General Convention is not at all directed against the rights of the Southern States. But the South should not have any prerogatives or exclusive privileges; and the slaveholder who lives by the labor of other people should not have more privileges than the actual settler or the free workman who provides with his own hands bread for his family and for himself.

We therefore acknowledge and second the resolution of the General Convention, notwithstanding our living in a slave State. But in regard to your proposed union of the Southern Associations, we declare:

1. That we do not withdraw from the Confederacy.

the extension of its moral, social, and political influence.

In this state of things, stand arrayed upon one side the Republican principle, and upon the other the ultra commercial and financial interest, the power of Government, and the Native American sentiment in New York and the South. Out of New York, and in the Northern States, the Native American or Kuow Nothing influence and strength have been divided upon the subject of Slavery Extension—preponderating, however, against Slavery. Republicanism, presenting a marked and distinctive issue, standing upon its own merits, and uncommitted upon and unentangled with other questions of the day, must, it is obvious, stand or fall as its friends are faithful to it. Its advocates, while they can

# Correspondence of the Eca.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

St. LAWRENCE Co., N. Y., In the classification of members of the present House of Representatives, you have placed the Hon. Francis E. Spinner as a "friend of the Neigel Administration o the National Administration, and with Pierce and Douglas on the Kansas question." His

"Resolved, That the delegates in Convention, representing the Democratic electors of the counties of St. Lawrence and Herkimer, for ourselves and our constituents, declare uncom-promising hostility to the extension of Slavery into free territory, and to the increase of the

At the Congressional Convention held by the Republican delegates of the seventeenth district, on the 28th of October, 1854, a resolution was passed embracing the following sentiment:
"Resolved, That our first purpose being the election of a Representative (from this, the seventeenth district) who is a reliable friend of Governor elect made that remark. No other than the Republican ticket could have been elected in Ohio, and no other name than that of Salmon P. Chase could have led it to such triumphant victory. No other man could have sustained such a shock of opposition, and come out of the contest so triumphantly as did he. This the candid men, who opposed Mr. Chase's nomination, now admit. As a sample of this, we give the following from the Cincinnati Gazette, whose editor was originally opposed to the nomination of Mr. Chase after he was nominated, and we are free to say that we now regard his nomination by the 13th of July Convention as the best that could have been made, and that he contributed more than any man upon the ticket to the success of the ticket, and with it the Republican cause. The nomination of Mr. Chase was a wise nomination."

We are reluctan't to believe that Mr. Ford is increased and relative to such that the contributed more than any man upon the ticket to the success of the ticket, and with it the Republican cause. The nomination of Mr. Chase was a wise nomination."

We are reluctan't to believe that Mr. Ford is in the sequence of the Slavery from this, the election of a Representative (from this, the elect

sufficient guarantee."

The Convention held by the Democratic delater was one American candidate up, and his fate is just what would have been the fate of the fat as a wise nomination." egation, appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Republican Electors of the 17th

made the foregoing remarks which have been so freely attributed to him. Yet many believe it, and in that belief is involved the injury which is resulting to himself individually and to the Republican cause with which he has been identified.

The National Era assumes that he made the remark attributed to him by the Auburn editor; and, if the assumption is correct, the remarks

The National Era assumes that he made the remark attributed to him by the Auburn editor; and, if the assumption is correct, the remarks and criticisms of the Era are eminently just, and this will not be the last of it.

We trust this matter will arrest the attention of Mr. Ford, and that he will promptly purge himself of the implied imputation, which the statement of the Auburn editor casts upon his integrity and sincerity. and opposed to the aggressions of the slave power in every shape; in short, he is a Radical Democratic Republican, of the St. Lawrence and Herkimer stamp."

By publishing the above, the Republicans of

these counties will be placed right on the record, which is of great importance to them.

Yours, in the cause of humanity, till victory shall crown our efforts, THE QUESTION.

SLIPPERY ROCK, PA., Dec. 5, 1855.

SLIPPERY ROCK, PA., Dec. 5, 1855.

Slavery is the question, and all others kept before the public are merely for the purpose of exciting the attention of those who are at heart true Republicans. Why, politicians at the South do not attempt to conceal it, and why should it be concealed at the North? Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, fully sets it forth in his late letter. The South Carolina papers freely advocate the same doctrine; and the man who can scan the late proceedings of the Georgia Legislature, and not see that Slavery, and that alone, is the question at issue, may be readily set down

era States will have a very difficult time here after, if they do not follow our course.

In relation to the above, we request you to essend as an answer as to what you have rescribed upon, and as soon as possible. At the same time, we add that letters of the same tenne as the present one have been sent by us to every one of the Associations about the Southern States, in order to ascertain whether there might be any disposition among the same to effect a union of the Southern Associations.

THE COMING ELECTION.

This single question, then, sectional as it is, and in that is involved even our very interest and possible of the company of the control of Slavery, during the next the party South, how can its advocacy in the activation and the same to effect a union of the Southern Associations.

The Essential THENER ASSOC.

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The Essential THENER ASSOC.

The THE COMING ELECTION.

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The THE COMING ELECTION.

The Essential THENER ASSOC.

CLATION.

The Essential THENER ASSOC.

The Hamilton of the Essential Confederacy is disposed of th

State laws alone, and with which, in a national point, we have nothing to do.

Here, then, you have it: These two parties, or the leaders of them, are seeking, by every means in their power, to impose their organizations upon the conutry, under the deceptive pretext of nationality, while they are devoted, body and soul, to sustain a local, a sectional interest. That interest is Slavery, and only Slavery. Let the people understand this subject, and, my word for it, the nationality of these two humbug parties will soon be at an end.

The Republican organization stands on a very different basis, and is the only truly national party that does exist. Freedom is national, and on that immovable basis the Republican party raises their standard, and on that princliple we claim our nationality. If Freedom is not national, then we are not entitled to that appellation; and if it is so, then our opponents can lay no claim to nationality. Here we draw the line of demarcation, and we defy the powers of the whole combination, by whatever name they can themselves, to overturn the pedestal upon which we stand.

From recent occurrences, I see now, more than ever the importance of at ever care.

pedestal upon which we stand.

From recent occurrences, I see now, more than ever, the importance of at once organizing the Republican party in every State in the nation, and casting our principles wide-cast over the country. They only want to be known, to be approved by every honest man, North or South. We seek no sectionalism, nor do we seek to establish any sectional doctrines. We disclaim any such object, and challenge our adversaries to the proof.

THE THREE PREJUDICES-THE PO-I am sorry that the Republicans have been eaten, but I was not surprised, and for this

beaten, but I was not surprised, and for this reason:

With our popular suffrage, all political parties must reflect popular ideas. If an American party aspires to reflect the ideas of a few,

ings with its Anti-Catholic and Nativist leanings.

In the present condition of the popular mind, you are reduced to the necessity of pitting popular prejudice against popular prejudice—that is to say, if you bid for success. Now, the Republican party was founded on the principle of ignoring all three prejudices, which was very liberal and creditable in it, but very impolitic. It was a great deal too good a party "for this 'ere world," as our nurses would say. The idea of winning the Presidency with it was a most arrant chimera—that is all!

You must be content, sir, to wait and work in patience. That grandiose abstraction, so dear to the mind of an American journalist—the People—can present a hostile front to a

must, it is obvious, stand or fall as its friends are faithful to it. Its advocates, while they cannot take sides upon the Native Sentiment, nor upon any other distracting issue, must, it is piain, so conduct themselves as to keep aloof simply, without unnecessarily hostilizing itself by side issues.

The Republican party, then, having right upon their side, they have the prestige of victory, achieved when the organization was in its infrancy, while it had no detail of system, and almost no leadership. But it holds within its ranks many of the most sagacious political strategists, and most successful and shrewd campaigners, known to the present history and condition of parties.

in patience. That grandiose abstraction, so dear to the mind of an American journalist—the People—can present a hostile front to a liberal idea, as well as those patented horrors "the European Monarchists." You cannot You need time to ripen the popular mind. In this respect, you can learn a lesson of patience from us Old World Reformers, who receive a cause from our fathers, and hand it down unsachieved to our sons and grandsons.

Ten years is act long to wait. See what strides the popular mind has made since 1835, and the times when that grandiode at American journalist—the Reople—can present a hostile front to a liberal idea, as well as those patented horrors "the European Monarchists." You cannot you need time to ripen the popular mind. In this respect, you can learn a lesson of patience frace to the mind of an American journalist—the Reople—can present a hostile front to a liberal idea, as well as those patented horrors "the European Monarchists." You cannot the People—can present a hostile front to a liberal idea, as well as those patented horrors "the European Monarchists." You cannot the People—can present a hostile front to a liberal idea, as well as those patented horrors "the European Monarchists." You cannot the People—can present a hostile front to a liberal idea, as well as those patented horrors "the European Monarchists."

cause from our fathers, and hand it down unachieved to our sons and grandsons.

Ten years is not long to wait. See what strides the popular mind has made since 1835, and the times when that grand old statesman, John Quincy Adams, was arraigned in Congress. Your intellectual and moral progress is rapid; so knock again in ten years' time, but not in 1856. In the mean time, you will have local triumphs. New England, Ohio, Wisconsin, (glorious fields!) are already ripe for you. But the people of many another free State—who so bold as to count on them? Do not be afraid to look facts in the face; it is more manly to do so than to be building castles in the air.

A PLYMOUTH NONCONFORMIST.

A PLYMOUTH NONCONFORMIST. The duty of the Republicans is, not to "cal culate," not to "build castles in the air," but to take possession of the Federal Government in 1856. If they fail, try it again.

MR. FORD AND THE ERA.

BIRMINGHAM, O., Dec. 6, 1855. I was not a little surprised in reading an editorial in the last Era, headed, "Serving Two Masters," and especially that part of it where it refers to a conversation held between T. H. Ford and the editor of the Auburn American, in which Mr. Ford is represented as having been nominated and elected as an American. Now, if Mr. Ford has authorized the editor to make any such statement, the people of Ohio have been grossly deceived in their man. It is well known that Mr. Ford would never have been thought of as a candidate for that office, had he not taken that bold and independent stand at the Know Nothing Convention at

Philadelphia.

We had reason to suppose that his conne tion with that organization would cease, and that he would co-operate with the party, and the only party, which carries out the principles advocated by him there. The course by him approbation of a large majority of the people of Ohio. They felt, therefore, a pleasure in giving him their votes, and raising him to that place of honor and trust—well knowing that

he could no longer act with that Pro-Slavery organization, without sacrificing his principles and that we did not and cannot yet believe Time will show.
One thing is certain, and will not be denied y any intelligent man—that if the election in thio last fall was a triumph of Americanism, it was obtained by sailing under false colors; and the less they boast over it, the better it will be for them. They were all nominated and elected as true Republicans, and nothing else.

Thomas H. Ford as a Know Nothing. No, no, Doctor, you may depend upon Ohio as being sound; and if she has been deceived, it will have the effect of rendering her more cautious in future. We have confidence to believe that Mr. Ford will yet show himself the man we took him for. When he finds that he must abandon that party or his principles, (which he will surely do,) we do not think he will long hesitate; for we cannot but hope that he is still an honest man; and if an honest man, we know

him to be a Republican.

I cannot but rejoice that we have so faithful a sentinel at the national capital, so quick to see, so ready to reprove or sound the alarm, when occasion requires it, unarmed alike by the threats or frowns of a vacillating world How much to be preferred is the occupation of editor of a public journal, with the conscious-ness of having the heart of an honest man beat ing in your bosom, than to occupy the highest place within the gift of the people, should it be gained by the sacrifice of one principle, which would cause you to feel any less an independ-

ent and honest man.

The course pursued by the Era, from th commencement, toward the Know Nothing or-ganization, is now acknowledged as right and just, by very many who were loud in their denunciation, one year ago. God speed the right.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. BEEMAN.

LETTER FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. RAYMOND, N. H., Dec. 3, 1855.

As time passes, there are changes. Since As time passes, there are changes. Since the Administration gave the weight of its influ-ence in favor of the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, which proved so disastrous to the interests of the party in the North, the notes of its praise have been rather feeble. But, within short time, there has been an effort to revive old Hunkerism, and its friends have seemed to believe, that by talking of the Constitution, and the Union, and the whole country, North and South, East and West, they could get life into that old apparently dead body. The papers of the party began some two months back to name Pierce as a candidate for re-election. Some thought at first that it was designed only as a flourish of trampets to divert attention and covernments. at first that it was designed only as a flourish of trumpets, to divert attention, or to cover up his unpopular acts; but it seems that they are in earnest about it. The Administration party of this State, at their Convention to nominate a Governor, held the 14th of November, recommended him as a candidate for President at the part alection.

next election.

I know not how it will be in time to come but within a few years past, President-making has been rather greenly managed. Mr. Burke formerly a member of Congress from this State

has been rather greenly managed. Mr. Burke, formerly a member of Congress from this State, and Commissioner of Patents under President Polk, was a delegate to the Conventionin 1852, at Baltimore, that nominated for the Presidency the present incumbent, and he declares that Mr. Pierce himself helped largely as to the arrangements for bringing his name before the Convention, and securing his nomination. But are we to believe this, when, in his Inangural address, almost in the next breath after alluding to the melancholy death of his son, he said the office was not desirable to him, and he repaired to the post, not as to one which had been sought?

One thing, however, can be readily believed. That is, that since the days of Jackson, we have not had a President that held the reins of Government in his own hands with a firm, unyielding grasp. Taylor gave some promise of it, but his early death prevented our knowing what he would do. We have had others, who, like James I, of England, exhibited a mixture of good and bad. Factions work to make Presidents, and then Presidents must not offend those factions. Sectional institutions, Slavery in particular, utters its voice in President-making, and builds a platform on which the incumbent is expected to stand; and he must look after the interests of that institution. Sometimes it has appeared that he dared not do otherwise, no matter what the rights of others were. They must yield, and the "glorious Union" be saved.

The time may come, we believe it will, as we expect a Millennium, when men of enlarged and enlightened patriotism will be at the helm, "to govern men and guide the State." Men of mind and of sterling integrity, who shall adhere inflexibly to the right, will be in office. May the time soon come. Joseph Fullonton.

the time soon conie. Joseph Fullonton.

TO THEIR HIGH MIGHTINESSES JUST

ASSEMBLING AT WASHINGTON.

Item 1: Think twice before you adopt, even for an hour, the old rules.

They are too perplexingly numerous. It yould take a new member half the session to

understand them. Adopt, for the present, those comparatively simple ones that answered very well when Henry Clay and L. Cheves presided. The old jockeys will involve you in inextricable confusion, if you don't.

Item 2: Let the narrow-minded, who differ in sentiment or opinion, scowl at each other when they meet, as if they were about to take an angry tug at rough and tumble; but let the real gentlemen behave with all the courtesy of French chivalry.

Item 3: Don't let your "fiery Dukes," your "Hotspurs," on either side, "go off at half-cock." Keep cool as cucumbers, till you get acquainted; or, at least, till after the holydays.

Item 4: About Whitpield and Reeder—with all proper deference, seeing through my

with all proper deference, seeing through my spectacles—it is at least doubtful if either is entitled to the seat:

Whitpeld, for want of right;
Reeder, for lack of form.

"Which the Pretender is, and which the King, Bless your good heart, is quite another thing."

Give both seats, as claimants; neither, just

Give both seats, as claimants; neither, just now, as a Delegate.

Allow both of them proof. Let each have his wages. Refer the matter to an able committee. Send for persons and papers. Investigate the subject thoroughly. The precedent is of more consequence to all the States, free and slaveholding, than all Kansas is worth. There can be no hurry. Let Kansas wait awhile, as Utah and Oregon are waiting.

There would be no hurry, if the Secret As sociation of Slavery Conspirators were not urg-ing matters to a crisis. Incendiaries cannot be arrested too speedily.—Ed. Era.

MILLVILLE, ORLEANS Co., N. Y., MILLVILLE, ORLEANS Co., N. Y.,

11th month 28th, 1855.

I consider it the duty of every true Republican to oppose the Know Nothing Order. Many Anti-Slavery men joined them at first, but they have mostly seen their mistake, and backed out. Last year, they elected their member of Assembly in this county, by several hundred majority. This year, our Republican candidate has beaten them two hundred. We have also elected a Republican member of Congress. I also approve of the Era's views, in relation to the Eastern war and the tariff. The Tribune the Eastern war and the tariff. The Tribund is much mistaken, if it supposes that its one million readers endorse its opinions upon those questions. I know many of its subscribers

CASTINE, MAINE, Nov. 29, 1855. It is much to be regretted that any Anti-Sla very man should proscribe the Era on account of its course in relation to the Know Nothing movement. Every day seems to show that the

position you have taken is in the main correct—
to show that no party can be reliable for Freedom, which does not make the issue between
Freedom and Slavery paramount.
Straight-out Know Nothingism was one of the chief agents in the defeat of the Repub can party at our State election. Gov. Morr was the regular nominee of the "American' Order; but, because he was committed to the Republican part," and to the policy of uniting all who think alike upon the question of Slave all who think alike upon the question of Slavery, the votaries of a "pure" Americanism would not support him, and many of them denounced him as bitterly as the Whigs and Democrats did. And, in the coming year, Straightout Know Nothingism well be a far greater obstacle in the way of Republican success than the ghost of Straightout Whigery.

OTTAWA, MAPELLO Co., IOWA I am glad you noticed the Tribune's statement, to the effect that the pro-Russian feeling s as prevalent at the North as at the South irrespective of the Anti-Slavery sentiment. pronounced it false on first seeing it, before saw your article, so powerfully proving the con-trary. I have not the means of knowledge ac-cessible to yourself, but it seems to me that the Anti-Slavery feeling is almost entirely with the Allies. By Anti-Slavery, I do not mean merely Anti-Nebraska. Can you, in a future article, disprove the *Tribune's* statement, by particularizing the Republican and Free Soil Whig prints which sympathize with England and France? I think of none now but the Era, Bos. on Telegraph, Hartford Republican, and New Haven Palladium. How do the Boston All, anti-Russian, except the last. The great

majority of the Republican papers is anti-Russian.—Ed. Era.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4, 1855. I agree with you, that it is essential the Re-publican party should be maintained and per-fected in all the States, intact and untrammelled; that the party should shoulder its great idea, its appropriate burden only, and go forth to do what it may in the Presidential contest. Mr. ———, I believe, is in favor of a national organization of Republicans, looking to cooperation, as to candidates, with the American Order. I do not believe this is either policy or philosophy. Three separate nominations will serve us better than any fusion that can be invented. It would send the election of President to the House; and if you have anything like a good fight in Washington this winter, no matter how it terminates, the Republications of the property of the policy of the poli can candidate can have one-third more electoral votes than the Americans, when it goes there; and then our chance would be as at least, as it is now, for Speaker But I meant merely to say, that, for one, I do most cordially approve your counsel, as must all whose politics are bottomed on Anti-

We hope our friend has mistaken the posi tion of Mr. ----. The policy of co-operation in the present case is corrupt and corrupt ing. One issue, one party-that issue, Anti-Slavery, that party, the Republican-is our motto.—Ed. Era.

Martin's Ferry, Belmont Co. O., December 3, 1855. It is a singular fact, that a majority of the

Club have been Know Nothings, who take the Era, because of its steady, uncompromising Era, because of its steady, uncompromising opposition to the Order.

I observe that my friend L. L., of Cadiz, Harrison county, says that the Trimble vote is no index of the strength of the Order in Ohio.

My own opinion is, that, after subtracting the original or Straight-out Whigs from the Trimble vote, the balance, say 15,000, is the precise Hindoo strength of the State; at least, in a contest against Freedom. I was surprised at the declaration of L. L., (published in the Era three weeks since,) that Chase was a dead weight on our State ticket. Now, I have watched the movements in Ohio the past summer with care, and I deliberately hazard the declaration, that the 13th of July Convention could not have nominated any other man who could have carried the State against such combinations.

binations.

Governor Chase possesses more of the elements of popularity with the masses than any man in the State.

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It is ten times the superior of "Ruth Hall," in every respect; and great as was the sale of that book, we should not wonder if this were ten times greater.—Boston Evening Gazette.

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ould be borne in mind, that these volum

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TRANSLAT The Travel On a hot day in empty old-fashione eternally long and the borders of Sm riage were a coup drawn by oxen, wh expediting of travellers the room of a littl rent irresolution. sidering the best As to remaining was impossible; to dreadfully fatiguin nary mountain, as travelled that way. In the traveller

daughter Hilda, wh

ney to Lindfors, th

ant Borgenskold l The sea voyage had

and they were now

when they should father. At this instant, tion was engrossed which lav before pass, if they wishe and it is therefore their conversation turned upon the ob " My dear Hilda imagine that I can wrong not to have effects. If I shou

> tion by the way, of these horrid pr

I really dread very

well."
"Really, mamm ious," replied Hild dangerous; we wil ma, you know, you into the depths, bu I am strong, and y Just as Hilda h they heard anothe " Quiet, now ; sta A little curious, a very pretty conve cap in his hand, h bow, while he pre his forehead, and a cloth. After this turned his attenti-horse, which stam ness. After it had a good meal, the t

es; and as M clerical band which his white blouse, v with that kind of r happened to be goselves, over that dr she should esteen already gone on in "It happens to young clergyman; to you, it will give had shot its gland fences of Mrs. Bor bonnet and Hilda's hand manner of the road side, Hild sol shade her as her features were had been raised, a

clergyman, who evident expression "Ah, sir!" res favor us with y der; but might l honor of speakin "Most gladly, smiling. "My the pastorship of Oh, that is n exclaimed Mrs. Of course, then with Lieutenant Lindfors? I kn in that parish.' smoking a pipe address his wife pected towards th "Aye, indeed, skold, "you have pleasant that is! pensation of Pro That is my daug our whole journe very often, in his der : but I never find, in our spir young man."
Hilda bowed sured them, in t

horse to the car genskold to get in stop immediately it was no longer they commenced in advance, and droschky, dividing Borgenskold and Suddenly Mrs. no! no! my dear should have much me get out, I beg The young past ed to a post-boy height, gaping ab When the lad h offered his arm to ength reached th

power to become remainder of the

and, to Mrs. Borge never-to-be-forgotte After the ladies man, had been p sprang into his dr neyed the whole d evening, they reach to sleep. Here Mr should never be a terrible roaring of to sleep very well, kened when Hilda, out with the heat of

and, to Mrs. Borge